compared to many other developing countries. The HDI is based on parameters such as life expectancy at birth, adult literacy ratio, combined gross enrolment ratio in education and GDP per capita. The Government strategy of strengthening social infrastructure has a positive impact in improving the living conditions of the people. The implementation of flagship programmes such as National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyaan (SSA) and poverty alleviation by providing wage and self employment, providing safe drinking water and effective implementation of sanitation campaign etc. are expected to further improve the India's ranking in HDI.

Special status to Bihar

†1614. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Government of Bihar for giving special status to the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that the former Government prior to the constitution of present Government had intended that Bihar be made resourceful by according it special status to eradicate its backwardness; and

(d) if so, whether Government will give special status to Bihar by taking action according to its earlier expressed intentions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) A proposal regarding special category status has been received from the State Government of Bibar and Government of India is seized of the matter.

Gross State Domestic Product

1615. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the real growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at 1999-2000 prices, national *vis-a-vis* State-wise, during the Tenth Five Year Plan and targeted in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) what has been the GSDP for 2007-08 and 2008-09;

(c) the reasons for which Jharkhand has a low growth rate in GSDP, in spite of being rich in mineral resources; and

(d) the details of the measures taken to accelerate the growth in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The State wise details of real growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at 1999-2000 prices, during the Tenth Five Year Plan, Eleventh Five Year Plan and for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in the Statement.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The state of Jharkhand had registered 11.1% growth rate of GSDP as against the target of 6.9% during the Tenth Five Year Plan. The target of GSDP growth rate for the Eleventh Five Year Plan in respect of Jharkhand is 9.8%. Despite being rich in mineral resources, Jharkhand has registered low growth rate in GSDP as compared to the growth rate at the National level during 2007-08 and 2008-09. The main reasons for low growth rate of GSDP are such as lack of basic infrastructure facilities, low tax-GSDP rate resulting in resource constraints for meeting higher development needs and issues relating to governance etc. The Central Government has been taking several measures to improve the growth rate across the country in a balanced manner. The policy instruments in this regard, among others, include plan and non-plan transfer of resources from the Centre to States favouring less developed States. In addition, all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) including Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) are expected to yield results, in terms of achieving the target growth rate for Jharkhand.

Statement

Growth Rates in Gross State Domestic Product

(% per annum)

Sl.No.	States	Tenth Plan		Eleventh Plan	2007-08	2008-09
		Target	Actuals	Target	Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.8	6.7	9.5	10.6	5.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.0	5.8	6.4	3.7	N.A
3	Assam	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.1	6.0
4	Bihar	6.2	4.7	7.6	8.0	11.4
5	Jharkhand	6.9	11.1	9.8	6.2	5.5
6	Goa	9.2	7.8	12.1	11.1	N.A
7	Gujarat	10.2	10.6	11.2	12.8	N.A
8	Haryana	7.9	7.6	11.0	9.4	8.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.9	7.3	9.5	8.6	N.A
10	J & K	6.3	5.2	6.4	6.3	N.A
11	Karnataka	10.1	7,0	11.2	12.9	5.1
12	Kerala	6.5	7.2	9.5	10.4	N.A
13	Madhya Pradesh	7.0	4.3	6.7	5.3	N.A
14	Chhattisgarh	6.1	9.2	8.6	8.6	7.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Maharashtra	7.4	7.9	9.1	9.2	N.A
16	Manipur	6.5	11.6	5.9	6.8	7.1
17	Meghalaya	6.3	5.6	7.3	5.2	N.A
18	Mizoram	5.3	5.9	7.1	5.5	6.4
19	Nagaland	5.6	8.3	9.3	N.A	N.A
20	Orissa	6.2	9.1	8.8	5.9	6.7
21	Punjab	6.4	4.5	5.9	6.5	6.3
22	Rajasthan	8.3	5.0	7.4	7.3	7.1
23	Sikkim	7.9	7.7	6.7	7.4	8.0
24	Tamil Nadu	8.0	6.6	8.5	4.4	4.6
25	Tripura	7.3	8.7	6.9	N.A	N.A
26	Uttar Pradesh	7.6	4.6	6.1	7.2	6.5
27	Uttarakhand	6.8	8.8	9.9	9.4	8.7
28	West Bengal	8.8	6.1	9.7	7.7	N.A
	All India	7.9	7.7	9.0	9.0	6.7

Source: Eleventh Five Year Plan, Vol.1 and CSO (Central Statistical Organisation)

As on 12-11-2009

India's rank in Human Development Report

1616. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Human Development Report (HDR) released by UNDP on 5 October, 2009, India's ranking has remained unchanged from what it was two years ago; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Though, there is no change in India's ranking in the UNDP's Human Development Index, 2009 (based on data up to 2007) as compared to previous year's ranking, however, there has been a consistent improvement in the HDI value since 1980. The Human Development Index (HDI) value of 0.612 in respect of India indicated in HDR 2009 also reflects an improvement over previous report which indicated the HDI value of 0.604. Moreover, the Human Development Report (HDR), 2009 includes the data for 192 UN member States whereas-the HDR 2007-08 was based on data for 175 countries.